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WAR EXTRA

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GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA
His Masterly Struggle With Von Hindenburg in Poland Has Been the Most
Important Trial at Arms of the War From a Strategic Point of View
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including January 3, 1915.

IT is a little bit early to begin figuring on whether the war has produced any great men or not; we know too little about it. There may be mute heroes whose names we do not know who will outshine those whose names we do know when history comes to be written; and we may as well resign ourselves to the fact that the real history of the War of the Ten Nations will not be written till after we are dead. There will be "histories" galore, but the quotation marks will be justified. The thing is too colossal. It took a century to get a true perspective on Napoleon's wars (if we really have it even now;) and this war is greater than those of Napoleon. Greater not in the number of nations or extent of territory involved, but in what it means and the way it is fought.

A century or so from now some Fournier may be able to reach a just appreciation of the real story of the war and the greatness or littleness of the leaders. We will not be there to read this Fournier of 2015, but our grandchildren will. In the meantime, as our speculations will never be proved right or wrong in our own lifetime, we might as well speculate; it can do no harm.

Then it seems—subject to the derisive correction of that Fournier whom we shall never see—that the war has developed three great Generals—Joffre, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. There may be others, of course; it is not the modern military policy to let us know even the names of the Generals. At least that is the case with the French, where Joffre—or the War Office—relentlessly suppresses the names of the commanders, and they only leak out by accident. Even when they leak out we never know accurately what measure of credit they deserve. There is, of course, a military reason for this; it would be absurd to ascribe it to a petty motive.

The French Silence

THERE is no such rule on the English side, where Field Marshal French is prodigal with his praise. But all the admiration he has excited for Smith-Dorrien, Haig, and the rest leaves us with the knowledge that they have had no chance to prove themselves great Generals, but merely valiant and efficient chiefs of division; and of the French division chiefs we know nothing officially. We have heard the names of Pau, d'Amade, and a few others, but we have no way of knowing whether they are overrated or underrated.

There is something to be said for the French policy, even without knowing what the doubtless important reason underlying it is. That is, that if officers do not get credit neither do they get blame. When Joffre dismissed or reduced a number of Generals no one even knew their names. Percin was the only one who had the misfortune to get into print, and it is

already known that the stories about Percin were greatly exaggerated. But Paris and army headquarters remained as silent as the grave, and no one ever knew exactly what Percin's failure was, or what his punishment was.

The Germans are freer with the names of their commanders, and we know that all of them have fought well. We know, however, that no great sign of genius has been displayed by any of them except Hindenburg. Von Kluck's famous rush was masterly, but it was such as probably any one of several German commanders could have performed. He was carrying out faithfully a plan built up for many years; was fighting the Kriegspiel game; and if the task had been allotted to another commander it might have been carried out just as well, for it was the methodical execution of a problem long ago made up by other minds than von Kluck's. He did splendidly; but, for all that, we have no evidence yet that von Kluck is a great man.

The Grand Duke Rupprecht carried out his rush with the wonderful efficiency that characterizes the Germans everywhere, and it was not to be counted against him that he failed at Verdun. The Crown Prince has been unfortunate from the beginning; and in the western field there is no German General who has yet been able to convince the world that he is great.

Hindenburg's Vindication

BUT Hindenburg has given us very good reason to suspect the presence of a great man—subject, of course, to that correction of the historian in 2015. Hindenburg's theory of war—every German General has one, and has done nothing but elaborate it during the long years of peace that were to end, they all saw, in the inevitable crash of war—was to use East Prussia as a basis for an attack on Russia that would paralyze her advance.

It seemed to the military theorists in Berlin a foolish theory, and for most of his life Hindenburg was unable to get a unanimous assent for his idea. Yet when the crash came Hindenburg had to be employed, had to be employed to carry out his own theory; for it was Hindenburg's theory that was taken into action and that has checked the Russians for five months. Every advance they try to make is checkmated by the movements Hindenburg is always ready to make from Eastern Prussia. Again and again the Russian advance, which should be irresistible, since it is made from their own base, has been brought to naught by some sudden German incursion, say from Soldau. Hindenburg is not only vindicated; he stands out as a great General. Perhaps we should wait until 2015 to say that, but it is a long time, and we are not risking much.

Hindenburg's victory at Tannenberg was colossal and complete beyond anything since the days of Genghis Khan. He did not defeat the Russian army; he

wiped it out. There was not enough of it left to whisper. Whatever was not slaughtered is now in German prison camps. We are so provincial, we are so interested in the trench war on the Aisne and the Yser, that we have not given much attention to Hindenburg; but history will laugh at us.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is a master of warfare if ever there was one. There is about his military moves a large, magnificent disdain such as has been shown by no General since Hannibal. Take, for example, the time when the siege of Przemyśl began. Przemyśl is in the southern area; the Germans suddenly invaded the centre, which is Poland. Nicholas's battle line stretched from East Prussia southward to the Carpathians. Any General in history would have been subject to the temptation of holding on to the southern siege at any cost, because of the loss of men and strategic positions that would be involved in a retreat. He did not hesitate a moment. He drew in his lines from north to south, until over four hundred miles there was a nearly straight line; and then he gave battle to the Germans and beat them back. He had given up the siege of Przemyśl; and when he had forced the Germans to recoil he resumed the siege again, making practically a new operation. His disregard of human life is like that of Grant at Cold Harbor; but the results he gets are greater than Grant got for many a long month.

Why Was Alsace Invaded?

AS for Joffre, who was apparently beaten in the first month of the war, we have a better understanding of him now. He could not stop the German drive, and he must have made up his mind in a cold-blooded way to let it go as far as it did before he broke von Kluck and sent him back to the Aisne. Joffre's attack on Alsace and Lorraine was assumed then, and may be assumed by careless readers even now, to have been a political move designed to arouse French enthusiasm. There was evidently a deeper motive. It seemed a wild thing to do, to invade the Lost Provinces at the moment that the real fight was going on in Belgium.

But what happened? When von Kluck made his great drive toward Paris it was necessary that the other German armies should support him. He was rushing Paris-ward from the west, they were to the east. They could not support him; they were hampered and foiled by the necessity of looking after the French in the east. Von Kluck went to Paris alone; and when he got in sight of the city he found himself confronted by a new French army which Joffre had conjured out of the air, and his comrades to the east tangled up in the French line of forts and with endangered Elsass and Lothringen in the rear. He had to save himself by a sudden turn to the Aisne and give up the conquest of Paris. Yes, Joffre is a General, whatever the historian of 2015 may say.

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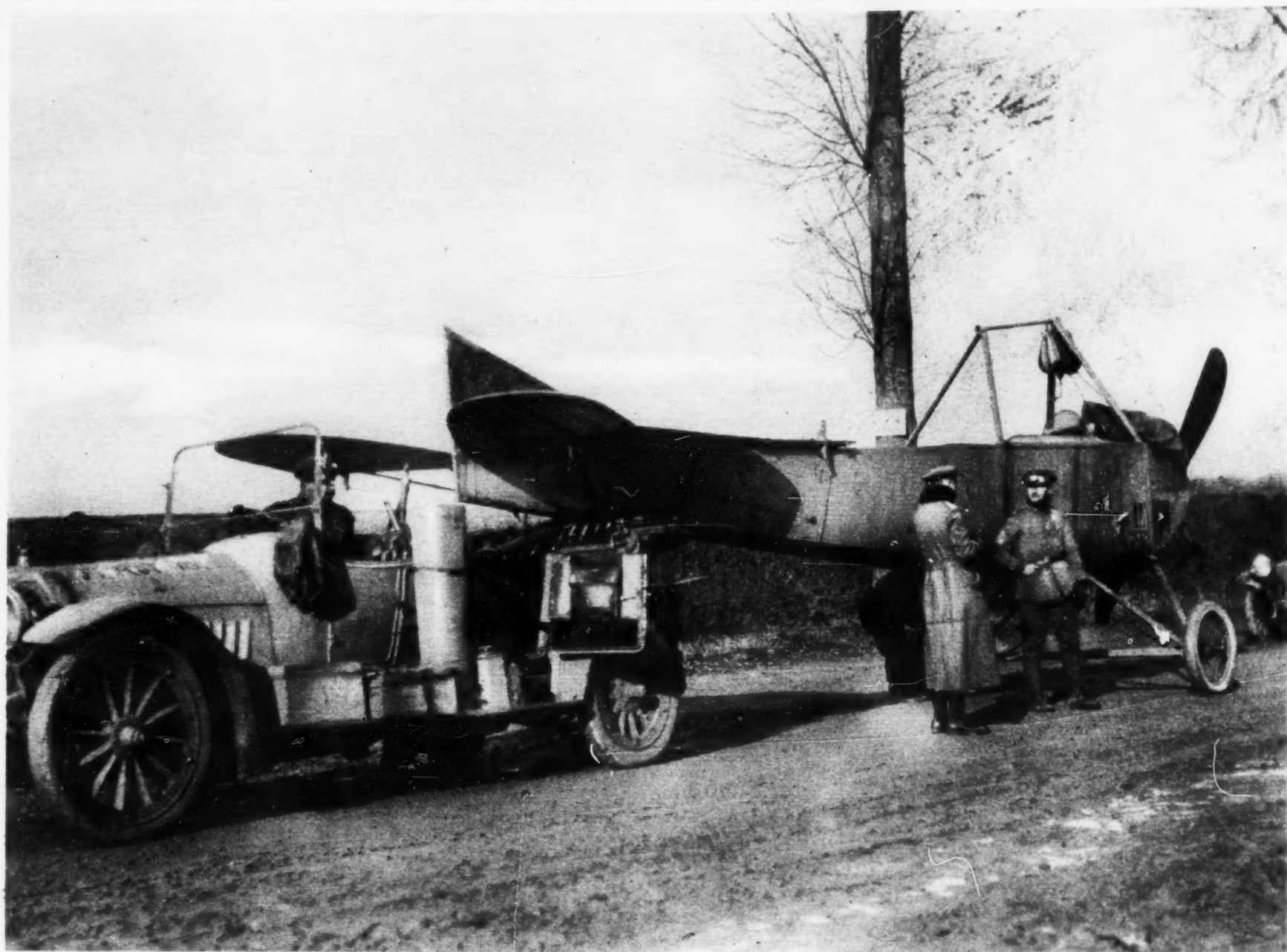
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GEN. VON BISSING, Recently Made Military Governor of Belgium
To Succeed Field Marshal Von der Goltz, Who Was Sent to Turkey as Military Instructor of the Turkish Forces.
(Photo from Ruschin.)



A GERMAN AREOPLANE BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE FRONT IN THE FLANDERS REGION.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



GERMAN FIELD TELEPHONE WHICH IS CARRIED INTO THE OUTERMOST TRENCHES.
(Photo from Sennecke)



LIEUTENANT FERHAT AISSA IN BELGIUM WITH HIS TROOP OF SIXTY WEALTHY ALGERIANS WHO ARE PAYING ALL THEIR OWN EXPENSES.

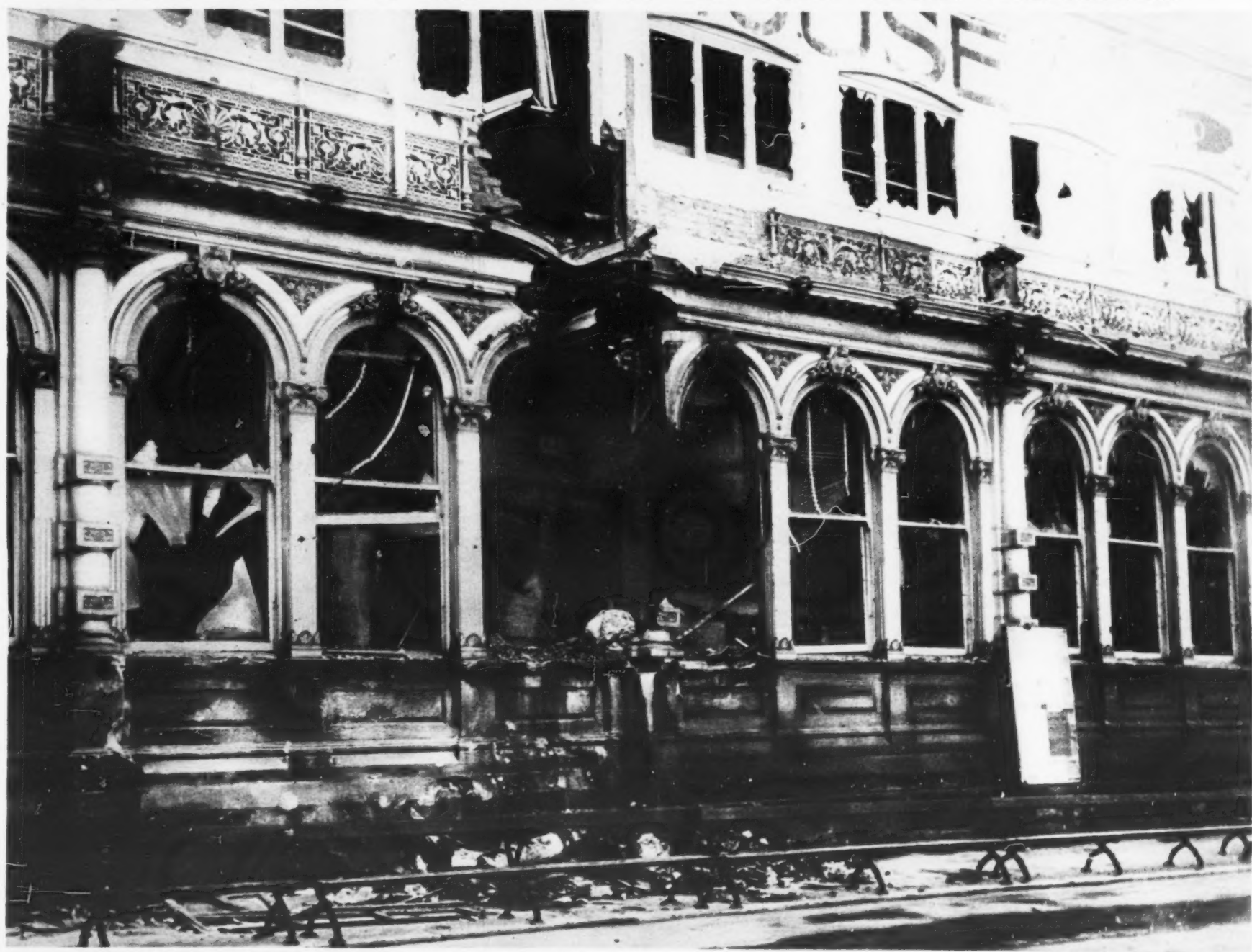


FRENCH PRISONERS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE A GERMAN GENERAL TO THE MUSIC OF A MILITARY BAND.

(Photo from Photothek)

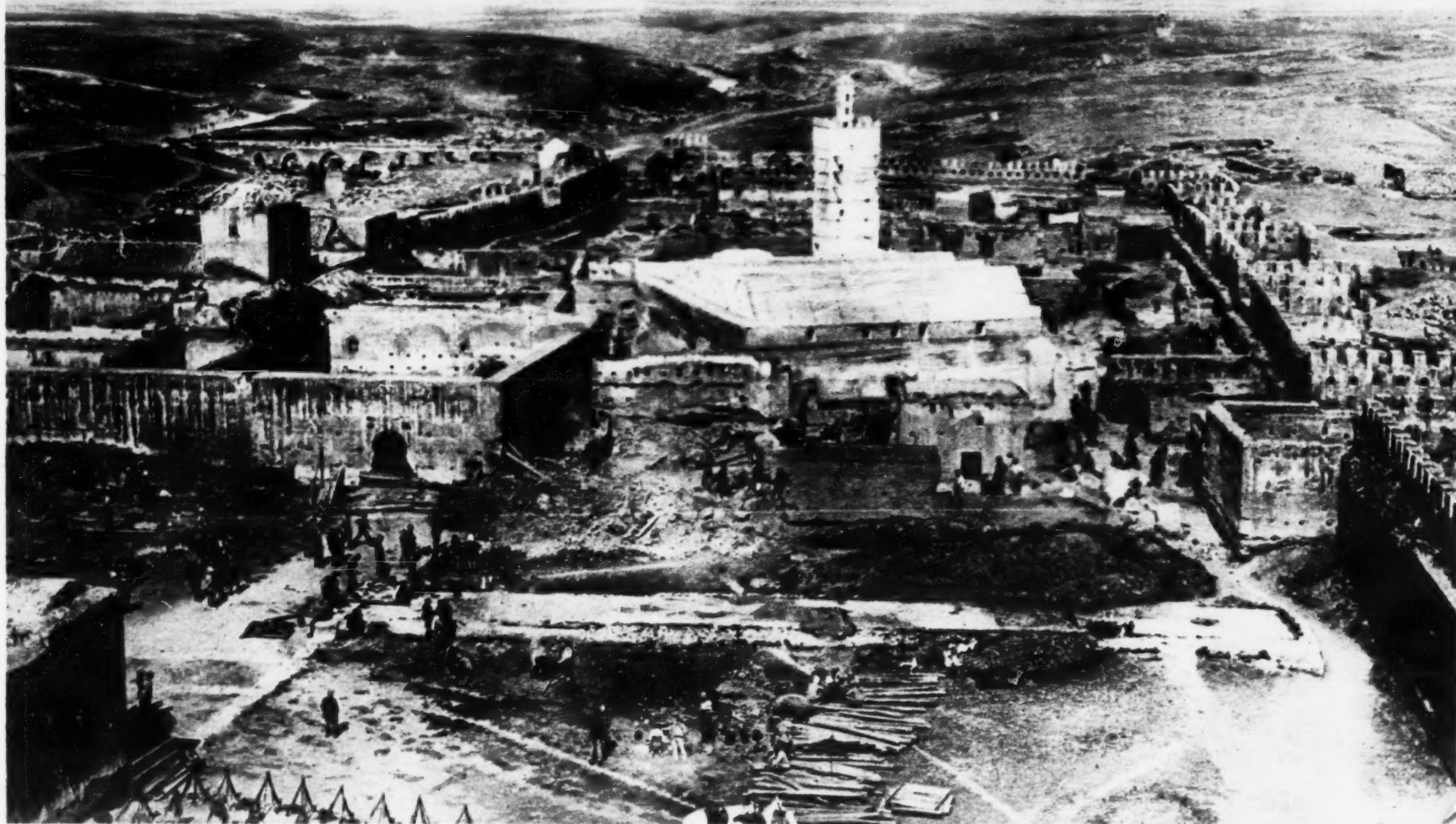


WRECKED INTERIOR OF THE SALOON AT THE GRAND HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH.



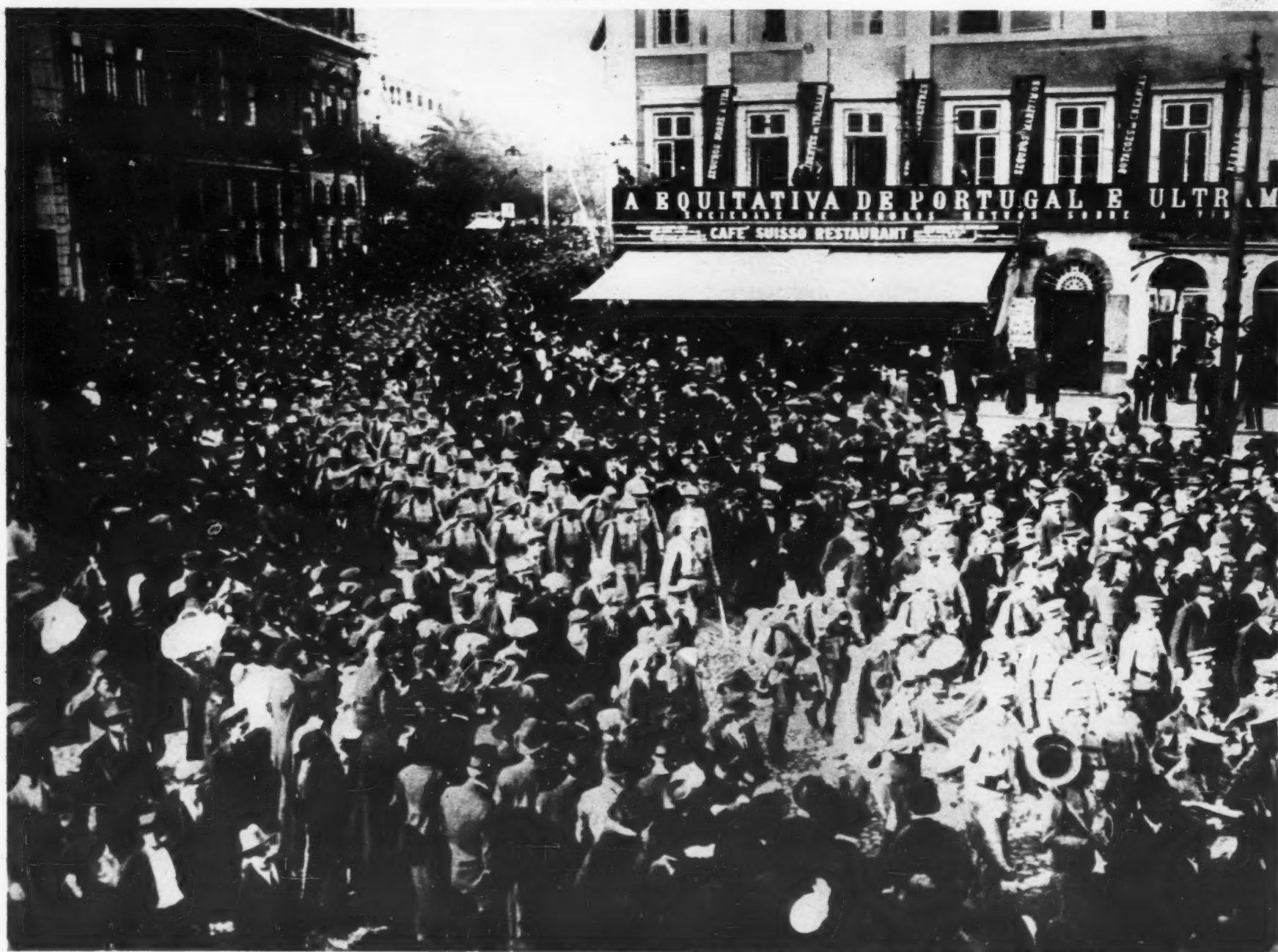
THE "PICTURE HOUSE" AT SCARBOROUGH DAMAGED DURING THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENGLISH COAST.

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



A VIEW OF TADLA, BETWEEN TANGIER AND FEZ, RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



PORTUGUESE COLONIALS MARCHING THROUGH LISBON ON THE OCCASION OF A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.

(Photo from Paul Thompson)



A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION AT THE FOUNTAIN WHICH THE GERMAN EMPEROR HAS PRESENTED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT TSING-TAU LEAVING FOR JAPAN.

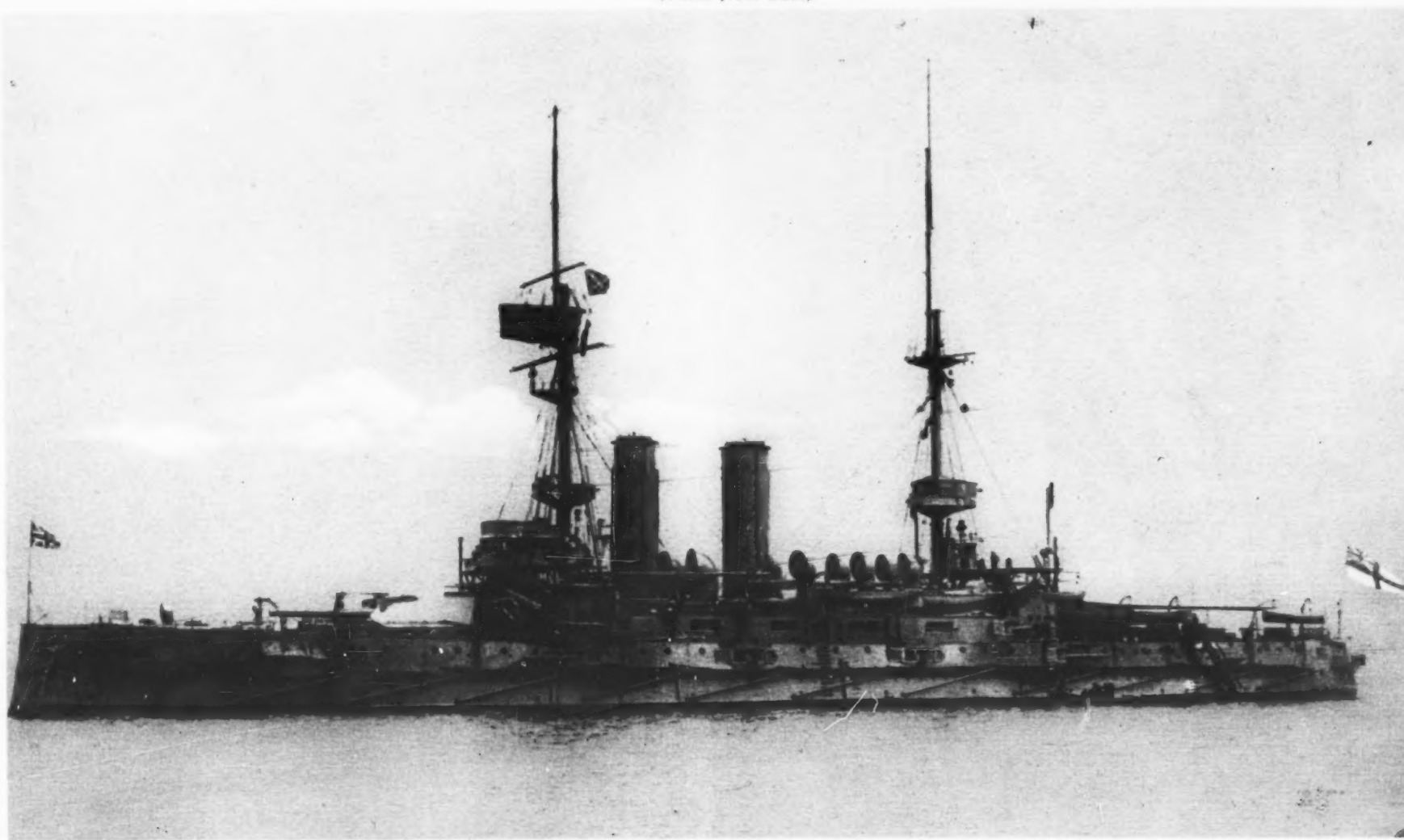
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

He has received supreme command of the German battleship fleet after a conference with the German Emperor and Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, on the British raid against Cuxhaven.

(Photo from Bain)



H. M. S. "FORMIDABLE"

A British Battleship of the Pre-Dreadnought Type Destroyed by a German Torpedo in the English Channel on the First Day of the Year with a Loss of Six Hundred Men.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

MEN OF LONDON

NOW IS THE TIME

"The British
Empire is
fighting
for its
existence."

—Lord Kitchener.



"I shall want
more men
and still
more until
the enemy is
crushed."

Lord Kitchener.

Come forward now
and be trained to
do your share.



Every fit man owes
this duty to himself
and to his country.

A NEW DEVICE TO AID RECRUITING NOW BEING USED EXTENSIVELY IN LONDON.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



Count Ladislaus Stadnicki, Founder of the Polish
Legion Fighting for the Germans.

(Photo from Engelbrecht.)

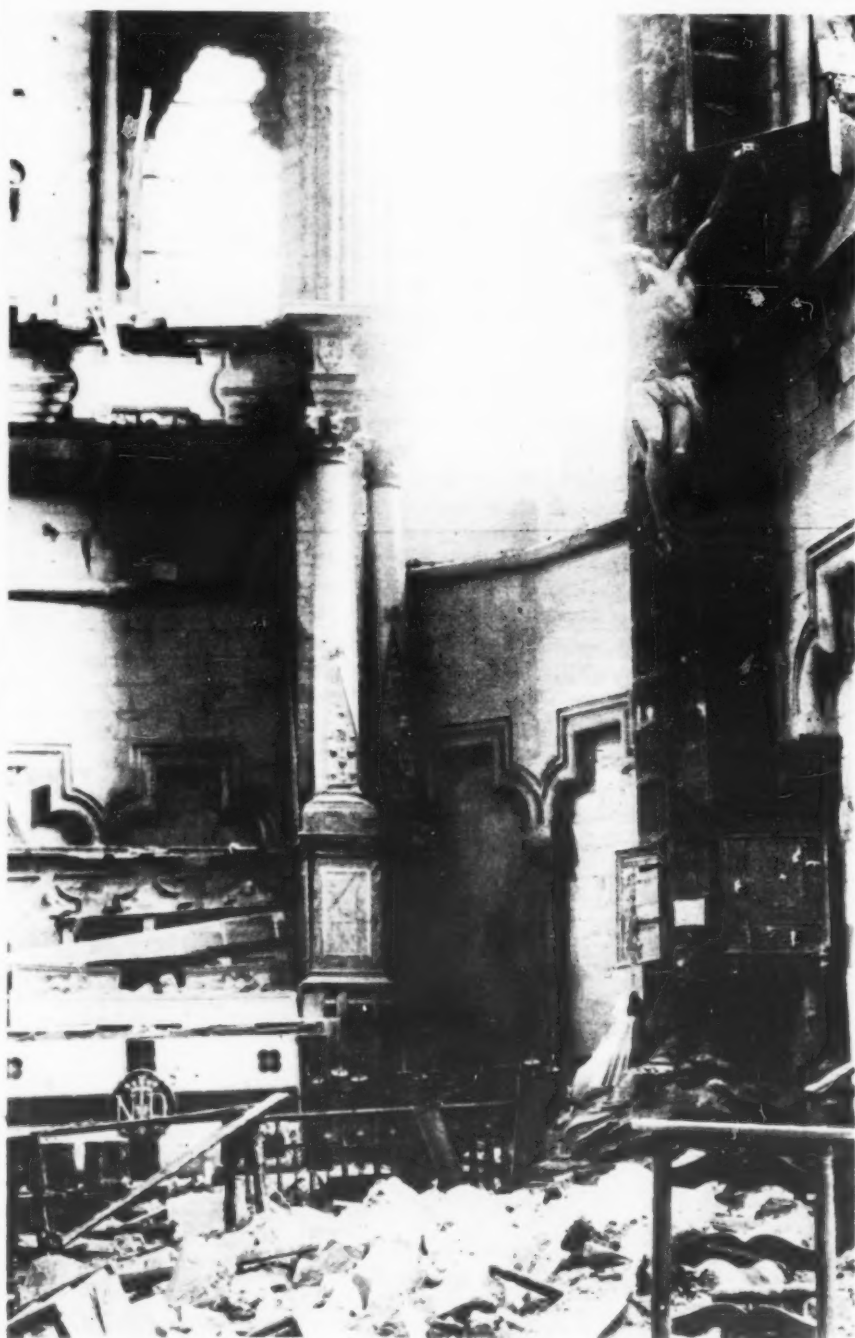


A German Sharpshooter Killed in a Tree From
Which He Was Firing Upon
French Officers.



BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN THE ARGONNE AFTER THE FIRST SNOWFALL

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



A CHAPEL IN THE YPRES CATHEDRAL—
THE CRUCIFIX IS UNHARMED



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE RUINS
OF YPRES

Proklamation.

Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser haben geruht, mich nach okkupierung belgischen Gebiets zum Generalgouverneur in Belgien zu ernennen. Ich habe den Sitz des Generalgouvernements in Brüssel (Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Künste, rue de la Loi) aufgeschlagen.

Auf Grund weiterer Anordnung Seiner Majestät ist dem Generalgouverneur eine Zivilverwaltung angegliedert (Kriegsministerium, rue de Louvain) an deren Spitze Seine Exzellenz Herr von Sandt steht.

Die deutschen Heere dringen siegreich in Frankreich vor. Hier im belgischen Gebiete Ruhe und Ordnung aufrecht zu erhalten, ist Aufgabe der Generalgouvernements.

Jede feindselige Handlung der Einwohnerschaft gegen Angehörige der deutschen Heeres, jeder Versuch, ihren Verkehr mit der Heimat zu stören, Eisenbahnen, Telegraphen, Fernsprechverbindungen zu gefährden oder gar zu unterbrechen, wird unnachsichtlich geahndet werden. Aufruhr oder Widerstand gegen die deutsche Verwaltung haben rücksichtslose Niederwerfung zu gewärtigen.

Die harte Notwendigkeit des Krieges bringt es mit sich, dass bei Bestrafung feindseliger Handlungen Unschuldige mit den Schuldigen leiden. Umsomehr ist es Pflicht aller verständig denkenden Bewohner Belgiens, die unruhigen Elemente im Lande von jeder Ausschreitung gegen die öffentliche Ordnung abzuhalten.

Proclamation.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, après l'occupation de la plus grande partie du territoire belge, a daigné me nommer Gouverneur Général en Belgique. J'ai établi le siège du Gouvernement Général à Bruxelles (Ministère des Sciences et des Arts, rue de la Loi).

Par ordre de Sa Majesté, une administration civile a été installée auprès du Gouvernement Général (Ministère de la Guerre, rue de Louvain). Son Excellence Monsieur von Sandt a été appelé aux fonctions de chef de cette administration.

Les armées allemandes s'avancent victorieusement en France. Ma tâche sera de conserver la tranquillité et l'ordre public en territoire belge.

Tout acte hostile des habitants contre les militaires allemands, toute tentative de troubler leurs communications avec l'Allemagne, de gêner ou de couper les services des chemins de fer, du télégraphe et du téléphone seront punis très sévèrement. Toute résistance ou révolte contre l'administration allemande sera réprimée sans pardon.

C'est la dure nécessité de la guerre que les punitions d'actes hostiles frappent, en dehors des coupables, aussi des innocents. Le devoir s'impose d'autant plus à tous les citoyens raisonnables d'exercer une pression sur les éléments turbulents en vue de les retenir de toute action dirigée contre l'ordre public.

Les citoyens belges désirant vaquer paisible-

Proclamatie.

Zijne Majesteit de Keizer van Duitschland na bezetting van het grootste gedeelte van het belgisch territorium, heeft mij tot Generaal Gouverneur in België benoemd. Ik heb den zetel van het Generaal-Gouvernement in Brussel (Ministerie van Schoone Kunsten, Wetstraat) opgeslagen.

Op bevel van Zijne Majesteit, is er eene burgerlijke administratie bij het Generaal-Gouvernement ingericht. Zijne Excellentie de Heer von Sandt is benoemd tot hoofd dezer administratie (zetel: Ministerie van Oorlog, Leuvense weg).

De deutsche troepen dringen overwinnend in Frankrijk binnen. Mijne taak zal zijn de kalmte en openbare orde op belgisch gebied oprecht te houden.

Alle vijandelijke handeling der inwoners tegen aangehörigen van het deutsche leger, alle verzoek den verkeer met Duitschland te storen, den dienst der ijzeren wegen, des telegraafs en des telefoons te belemmeren of te breken, zal zeer streng gestraft worden. Iedere wederstand of revolte tegen de deutsche administratie zal zonder genade gestraft worden.

Hef is de harde noodzakelijkheid van den oorlog, dat de straffen van vijandelijke handelingen, buiten de schuldigen ook de onschuldigen treffen. Des te meer is het de plicht van alle verstandige burgers op de onrustige elementen eenen druk uit te oefenen om deze van iedere handeling tegen de openbare orde te weerhouden.

leiden. Uitsluitend is es Pflicht aller verstaendigen denkenden Bewohner Belgiens, die unruhigen Elemente im Lande von jeder Ausschreitung gegen die oeffentliche Ordnung abzuhalten.

Kein belgischer Buerger, der friedfertig seinem Erwebe nachgeht, hat irgend etwas von seiten der deutschen Truppen und Behoerden zu befuerchten. Soweit irgend moeglich, sollen Handel und Wandel wieder aufgenommen, die industriellen Betriebe wieder in Gang gebracht und die Einbringung der Ernte vollendet werden.

Belgier!

Von Niemand wird verleugnung seiner vaterlaendischen Gesinnung verlangt, wohl aber eine vernuenftige Fuegsamkeit und unbedingter Gehorsam gegen die Anordnungen des Generalgouvernements. Von Eurem Verhalten, von dem Vertrauen und dem Masse der Unterstuetzung, die das Volk, insbesondere die im Lande verbliebenen Staats- und Gemeindebeamten, dem Generalgouvernement entgegen bringen, wird es abhaengen ob die neue Verwaltung Euch und Eurem Lande zum Segen gereicht.

Gegeben, Bruessel, den 2. September 1914.

Der Kaiserliche General-Gouverneur in Belgien,
Freiherr VON DER GOLTZ,
Generalfeldmarschall.

Verhandelt und abgedruckt in Belgien. Publikationsn. 18.

en vue de les retenir de toute action dirigée contre l'ordre public.

Les citoyens belges désirant vaquer paisiblement à leurs occupations n'ont rien à craindre de la part des troupes ou des autorités allemandes. Autant que faire se pourra, le commerce devra être repris, les usines devront recommencer à travailler, les moissons être rentrées.

Citoyens Belges,

Je ne demande à personne de renier ses sentiments patriotiques, mais j'attends de vous tous une soumission raisonnable et une obéissance absolue vis-à-vis des ordres du Gouvernement Général. Je vous invite à lui montrer de la confiance et à lui prêter votre concours. J'adresse cette invitation spécialement aux fonctionnaires de l'Etat et des communes qui sont restés à leurs postes. Plus vous donnerez suite à cet appel, plus vous servirez votre patrie.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 2 septembre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Général,
Baron VON DER GOLTZ,
Feldmaréchal.

1860) - Bruxelles - Typ. et Lithographie J. Gysels, rue Thibaut, 11.

alle verstandige burgers op de onrustige elementen eenen druk uit te oefenen om deze van iedere handeling tegen de openbare orde te weerhouden.

De belgische burgers, die wenschen in rust hare nijverheid na te gaan, hebben niets te vrezen van wege de troepen of de deutsche autoriteiten. Zooveel het mogelijk zal zijn, moet de handel hernomen, de fabrieken in 't werk hersteld, de oogst binnengebracht worden.

Belgische burgers,

Ik vraag aan niemand zijne patriotische gevoelens te ontzeggen, maar ik verwacht van U allen eene verstandige onderwerping en eene volledige gehoorzaamheid tegenover de bevelen van het Generaal-Gouvernement. Ik verzoek U hem vrouwen te schenken en hem Uwe hulp te verloozen. Ik richt dit verzoek hoofdzakelijk aan alle ambtenaren van den Staat en van de gemeenten, die op hunne plaats gebleven zijn. Hoemeer U dezen wensch voldoent zult, des te meer zult U uw vaderland nuttig zijn.

Gegeven te Brussel, den 2ⁿ September 1914.

De Generaal-Gouverneur,
Baron VON DER GOLTZ,
Veldmaarschalk.

Verhandelt en afgedrukt in België. Publicationsn. 18.

PROCLAMATION OF FIELD MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ TO THE BELGIANS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BELGIUM

This impressive document, printed in German, French and Flemish, is one of the many authorities in keeping law and order. This is especially advisable, he says, because the inhabitants of the conquered land that the German armies are marching triumphantly through France, exhorts them to behave sensibly and co-operate with the German by Germany is to be for the good of Belgium.



A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ACTUAL BOMBARDMENT OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF NANCY
TAKEN FROM AN OBSERVATION BALLOON

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE B-11 APPROACHING A BRITISH CRUISER OFF THE DARDANELLES TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS



ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE CHURCH AT PERVYSE

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



A GERMAN CORPS PLACING TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WIRES THROUGH A FOREST IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A BRIDGE BURNT BY GERMANS BEFORE EVACUATING A TOWN IN POLAND.



AN AUSTRIAN TELEPHONE STATION NEAR A GUN PIT IN AN ADVANCED POSITION IN GALICIA.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN ARTILLERY NEAR WARSAW KEEPS TO THE RIGHT TO ALLOW THE RIGHT OF WAY TO MILITARY AUTOMOBILES.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A RUSSIAN RED CROSS WAGON CARRIED TO THE FRONT ON A SLED.



A FRENCH AMMUNITION CONVOY DESTROYED BY GERMAN SHELLS.

(Photos from Press Illustrating Co.)



French Sappers Building a New Strategic Railway Between Versailles and Compiègne. Twenty-five Miles Were Built in Three Weeks.

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



German Soldiers Preparing Their Midday Meal Near the Russian Frontier.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



An X-ray Apparatus for Dealing With Intricate Cases of Wounded at a French Field Hospital.



NON-COMBATANTS UNDER GERMAN MILITARY GUARD IN A FRENCH CHURCH.



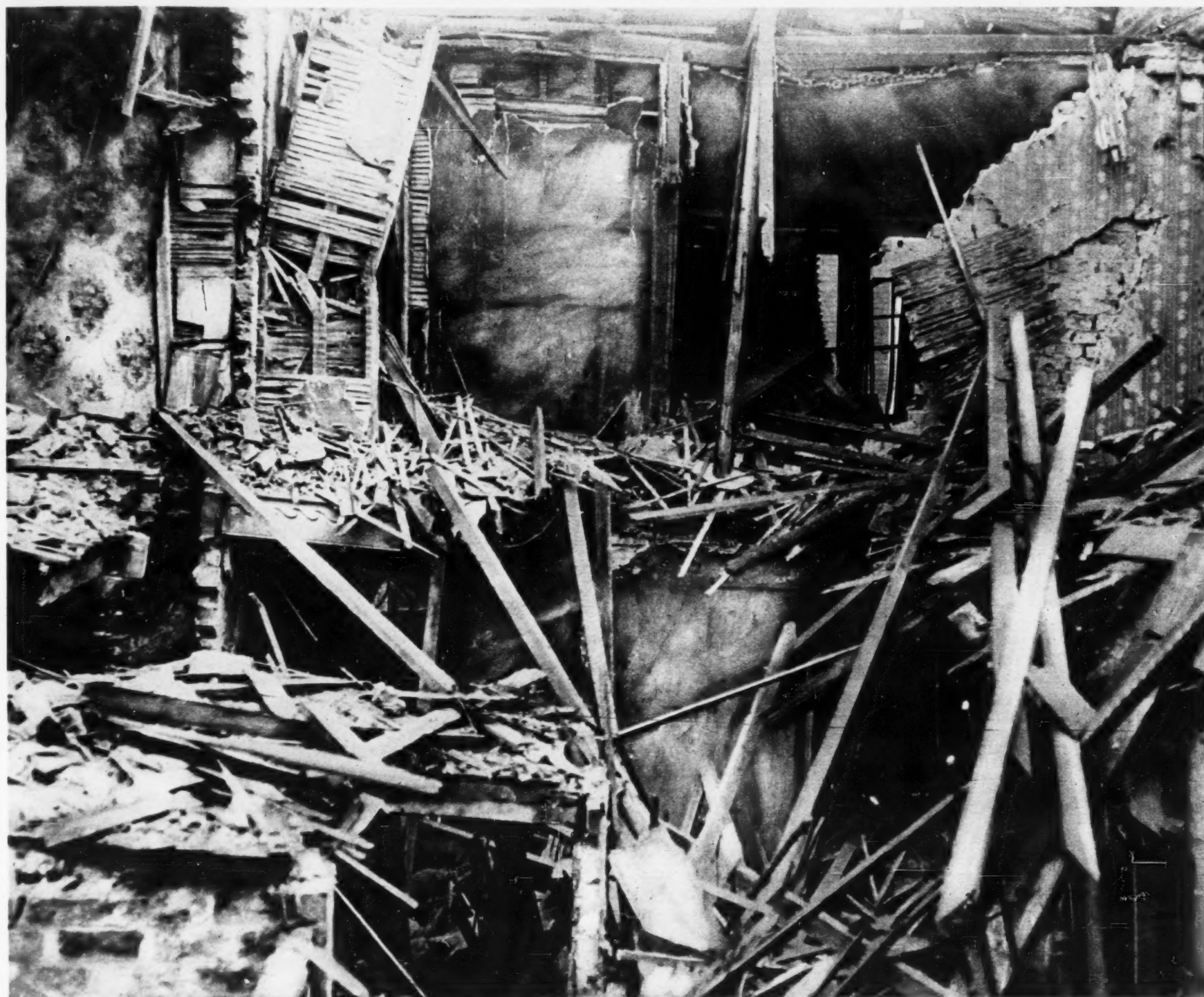
Wreck at Stendal, Germany, of a Train Carrying Fresh Troops to the Front, None of Whom Arrived at Their Destination.

(Photo from Engelbrecht.)



A FRENCH TOWN NEAR VERDUN DESTROYED BY THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY. OF ONE THOUSAND HOUSES ONLY EIGHTY-SIX WERE LEFT STANDING.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



MRS. DIXON'S HOUSE IN HARTLEPOOL, IN WHICH FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED AND TWO INJURED BY THE GERMAN SHELLS.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A Section of Whitby Abbey, Which Was Injured During the Bombardment.

(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



A Good Shot. The Lighthouse at Scarborough Hit by a Shell from One of the German Battleships.



A GERMAN OUTPOST RECEIVING CHRISTMAS GIFTS FROM HOME.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Pierre Verrier Receives the Military Medal for a Daring
Reconnaissance in Which He Was Wounded.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



Fastening a Bomb to a German Aeroplane Before a
Flight Over the Enemy's Lines.
(Photo from Sennecke.)



Herr Wendel, Social Democrat, (left) With Dr. von Schulze Gaevernitz on the Way to the Opening of the Reichstag.



Dr. von Caehner of the National Liberal Party at the Opening of the Reichstag.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



A Tourney With Human Horses. Soldiers Exercising Behind the German Lines.



Gen. von Heeringen's Morning Walk to His Headquarters.



A MILITARY BUILDING IN SCARBOROUGH DAMAGED BY THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A House in Wykeham Street, Scarborough, in Which Four Persons Were Killed.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



The First House in England to be Destroyed by a German Shell—No. 14 Lonsdale Road, Scarborough.



FRENCH NUNS ABOUT TO OFFER THEIR SERVICES AT A MILITARY HOSPITAL
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

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A GERMAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER FEEDING A HUNGRY BELGIAN

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)